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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALE . C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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Supervisor, Fifth District.... Henry A. Pitts.

Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CHRONICLE-UNION,

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

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THE OFFICIAL PRESS.

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Published Saturdays at THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE LOWEST RATES.

STUTTERING SCHOLARS.

Large Numbers of Them in the Public Schools of Germany.

Some alarm has been created in Germany by the recent publication of the official report and statistics of education, which show that among the children now attending the public schools in Emperor William's dominions there are no less than eighty thousand afflicted with the defect of speech known as stammering. The city of Breslau alone, says the Chicago Mail, contributes a quota of twenty-four hundred stuttering children to the total; and in some places the number of stammerers attains the large proportion of ten per cent. of the school attendance.

Realizing the growth as well as the gravity of the mischief, the German government has for some months past devoted considerable attention to the subject, and has gathered together much interesting information about the matter. The most valuable report is that contributed by Dr. Gutzmann, so well known throughout the world for his successful teachings of deaf mutes, and whose absence from the international convention of instructors of deaf mutes recently in session in New York was a matter of sincere regret to the delegates.

According to Dr. Gutzmann, whose report has been adopted and published by the German government, involuntary mimicry plays a great part in stuttering. Like yawning, it is catching. The quicker a child is and the more imitative, the more apt it is to imbibe any defects of speech on the part of those by whom it is surrounded. Conclusive evidence of the contagious nature of stammering is to be found in the fact that the number of stutterers in a school increases steadily as the children pass upward from class to class. In the public schools of Berlin, for instance, the number of stammerers among the children in the lowest class was 0.52 of the total force of the class. This proportion rose from year to year, as the children passed upward in the educational scale, until in the highest class the percentage was discovered to be 1.61, or more than three times the number found when the same children were in the lowest class.

Comprehending that it would be only with special care and particular precaution on the part of the teachers that the public schools could be prevented from becoming centers for the propagation of the grave defect of stuttering, the German government has encouraged Dr. Gutzmann to start a special course of scientific instruction for public school-teachers, showing them how to deal with the stammerers, and the public schools in all parts of Germany have now sent teachers to Berlin for the purpose of acquiring Dr. Gutzmann's method. So satisfied is the emperor with the latter that he has taken a leading part in securing its general adoption by all the educational institutions in his dominions.

THE "BEAU BRUMMELL" TIP.

Hints to Those Who Wish to Acquire the Latest Mode of Salutation.

If a young gentleman feels that it is his imperative duty to be thoroughly conversant with all the latest kinks, fads and wrinkles of modern society, says the Cleveland Leader, he must at once learn the "Beau Brummell" style of tipping the hat. This is an acquired art, as a relish for olives is an acquired taste to most people. The best way to become familiar with the new style is to stand in front of a mirror and practice steadily for a week or two. At the end of that time it is barely possible that the pupil will know his lesson well. The rules for the new style, as laid down by one of Cleveland's brightest young society men are as follows:

Never undertake to tip your hat unless the left foot is well in front of the right. That brings your body in a graceful position and will commend you at once to the favorable observation of any young lady who has a knowledge of the principles of the Delsarte system.

Bring the right hand, if the lady is on your left side, in a graceful curve to the brim of the hat. Be sure that your hand describes a curve, otherwise the motion will be similar to half a dozen others associated with matters of the head. For instance, an abrupt angular motion might delude the young woman into believing that you intended to pluck a cinder from your eye.

Grasp the hat lightly by the brim, being sure that the little finger of the hand thus employed sticks up at what might be termed an aristocratic angle.

Gently remove the hat and bring it forward at a height of two inches above your head until an imaginary line describing the angle with your body would terminate at the third vest button.

Smile with aristocratic grace.

Incline your head slightly as the favored one passes and move the lips a trifle as though extending a greeting, being careful, however, not to appear audibly until the young lady has first addressed you.

This may look like an easy trick, but it is really something very hard to master and perform with excellence; so those say that have attempted it. Of one thing, however, the young men may be assured. That is, that very much of their standing in "dudedom" depends upon being able to do the "Beau Brummell" tip. There are a number of young gentlemen who promenade up and down every afternoon in the Arcade, practicing the new thing before the show windows, and observing their reflections in the glass.

BIG SHOW ON LITTLE MONEY.

How Society People in New York Hire a Whole Outfit.

Probably one of the busiest and at the same time least ostentatious tradesmen of this city is he whose business it is to minister to the large class of people who are afflicted with an itch for social distinction, says the New York News. The business of furnishing appearances for the public has sprung into one of considerable magnitude during the last few years. Prominent among this class of tradesmen is the house-furnisher. On the front door of a three-story brick house on a cross street near Fifth avenue is a large, silver plate bearing a name which can be called "William Brown, caterer." The writer recently called and asked for Mr. Brown.

"Mr. Brown has just gone out, but will return shortly. Won't you step in and wait?" responded a portly woman in a white wrapper.

The writer was shown into the waiting room or office in the rear of the hall. The walls were ablaze with oil paintings, hung one above the other and side by side. In a black walnut cabinet, which occupied the entire side of the room, was a large variety of silver and plated service, water urns, cake baskets and receivers, and flower vases.

"Is your husband very busy at this season?" was asked.

"Very busy indeed. He has to arrange for several parties to-day and to-morrow and he has orders in his books for several weeks to come."

This answer was hardly given when the proprietor entered. In a few brief words the object of the interview was stated and Mr. Brown said:

"I have been a caterer for a good many years, but it was not until a few years ago that I was compelled to furnish many things that were foreign to my business. It would surprise the public to know to what an extent this is carried on not only by seemingly wealthy people, but by families who at one time rated among the highest in the city, who, like everybody else, have felt the depression of business and are no longer able to entertain as formerly.

"As business increases great demands are made upon us to furnish interior decorations, until I really believe I shall be asked next to furnish a house and lot. The once rich family, who entertained enormously, are too proud to acquaint the outside world with the actual state of their affairs, and through the artifice of our assistance seemingly retain their former standing. On the other hand, we have the relics of ancestral prosperity, who themselves have never had wealth, but endeavor to mislead their rich neighbors with the idea of apparent affluence."

Taking a memorandum-book from his pocket, Mr. Brown said:

"You see, I have three parties for to-night. This last one is on Forty-second street, where I will furnish carpets for three rooms on the second floor. Come with me upstairs and I will select them and show you the different articles which I am compelled to keep, and you can make your own observations."

TRAVEL IN RUSSIA.

Those Who Travel Through the Czar's Domains Must Submit to Inconveniences.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "You must furnish your own bedclothing, pillows, wraps, towels, etc., and as all travelers in Russia as a general thing have them you are not much incommoded, except at times, when you cannot undress. The great trouble is from the unusual amount of bundles and traps of all sorts that passengers are permitted to take into the cars with them, oftentimes thereby infringing upon the rights of others in the occupying of all the racks and most of the desirable seats, especially so when often upon trains of from ten to twelve passenger cars there is no more than one half of a car allotted to first-class passengers. The first-class half is painted blue outside and numbered, and the other half drab, also numbered as to class. You are also annoyed at the clouds of cigarette smoke, caused by the universal habit of smoking in the cars, at the table and almost everywhere else. There are no smoking rooms, not even in the hotels. Women, without regard to rank, all join in. Travel is generally by second class; the peasants by the third, with very little difference, except in fare, between the first and second class. In the first you have more elbow room and freedom from bundles. Should you be lucky enough, as it were, to secure ahead the exclusive use of a compartment you can be very comfortable indeed."

Skillful Wood-Workers.

It is well known that the Japanese are remarkably skillful in wood, ivory and other carving, but a well-authenticated story which has just come from Japan would indicate that the wily Jap does not confine himself to the beaten paths in the exercise of his ingenuity. It appears that a gentleman who was traveling in the interior of the country broke the mainspring of his watch, which he took to the nearest jeweler, a native who lived in an obscure village. Somewhat to his surprise the watch was returned to him apparently in as good running order as ever, and it ran all right until the rainy season set in, when it stopped. Being in the city of Tokio at the time, the traveler took the watch to an English workman, who on making an examination was astonished to find that the cunning Jap had put in a spring made of bamboo, which, so long as it was kept dry, remained elastic, but during the wet weather had gathered dampness and lost its power.

GERMAN IDEAS OF AMERICA.

Strange Impressions of the Peasantry About This Country.

Americans who leave the beaten tracks of travel in Germany are always objects of more or less interest to the people. There is the curiosity due to the great distance that the visitors have come from, and, besides, a German who has not a relative or at least a friend in this country is a rarity. The traveler is asked all kinds of questions about the United States, and often a most lamentable ignorance is displayed by the Germans about the distant country. A case in point is related by a New Yorker who spent some time last summer in a village in Hanover, at some distance from a railroad, says the New York Tribune. He was visiting a physician whom he had met at Berlin in the university days of both of them.

One afternoon the physician, accompanied by his friend, drove to a farmhouse to visit a sick child. When he alighted the American remained in the vehicle. In the course of his call the physician happened to mention that his companion was from the United States. As they drove away an old woman rushed out of the house, gesticulating wildly and calling on them to stop. They did this, and she ran up all out of breath, shouting:

"How is my son? He is in America."

She did not hear of the New Yorker's nationality until after the physician left the house, and ran to make inquiries about her son, who had been in America for fifteen years. The poor woman had received no word from or about him for several years. She thought, of course, that every one in America knew every one else there. The foreigner had much difficulty in explaining that he had never heard of her son, who was in Minnesota when he wrote his last letter. For some time the good woman believed that the New Yorker was an impostor who did not come from America at all.

JARGON OF THE GYPSIES.

The Romany Tongue Is Descended from the Greatest of Ancient Languages.

It is because gypsies of all lands wherever they go are Romanies, as they call themselves, and not Frenchmen, or Hungarians, or Englishmen, or American, that they have always seemed a mysterious race. They were looked upon in old times as sorcerers and magicians. Many a poor gypsy has been accused of magic for no better reason than was Esmeralda in Victor Hugo's novel, "Notre Dame de Paris"—the gypsy girl who was killed because she had a trained goat that could dance and play tricks. Even nowadays there lingers a mystery about the gypsies in their tents.

It is this difference, this mystery, that has set not a few scholars to the study of the Romany and his manner of life. It fascinated George Borrow, who went to wander with the wanderers and pitch his tent by theirs in quiet dingle or by the roadside; and Charles G. Leland, who in all his travels, in England or Egypt, America or Russia, has given his first thoughts to the Romanies of the country; Francis Groome spends days and hours "In Gypsy Tents"; Hubert Smith married a gypsy. It is not merely the Romany himself that interests these men; it is his language, or jargon—for language it really is no longer. But the strange words the gypsies use, stringing them together with English phrases and expressions, are the surest proof of their Hindoo origin, says Wide Awake. Some constantly in the mouths of these shabby, shiftless wanderers are to be found in the Vedas, the oldest sacred hymns in existence; others are in common use today in India. A friend of mine once told me she was learning Romany as a beginning to the study of Sanscrit and Hindoostanee.

RUSSIAN MUSIC.

How It Was Murdered by a Raw Native Vocalist.

An amusing incident occurred at the Carnegie library the other day at an hour when there were but few visitors in the gallery where the Verestchagin collection is on exhibition, says the Pittsburgh Press. Alexander, one of the Russian attendants, slipped behind the large Daghestan rug that concealed the piano from view and began to play a Russian tune with one finger. His patriotism carried him away to the extent of causing him to accompany the tune with his voice. Now, Alexander is a nice gentlemanly sort of a fellow, but all the good breeding and upright principles will not give a man a good voice. The result of his vocal attempts was a rasping noise which was aggravated by the gutterals of the Muscovite idiom. In this manner the would-be singer hauled up "For God and for the Czar," "The Red Sarafan," "From Alcals I Must Part," etc., from the recesses of his memory. As the tender recollections inspired by his song crowded upon him his lay grew louder and wierder until his notes were not unlike the discords of a dime museum cannibal or of an Arapahoe ghost dancer. A little girl accompanied by her mother was looking at the pictures in the room next to the piano. At the first sounds she pricked up her ears and asked: "Mamma, what is that?" Her mother was unable to tell. For awhile they listened attentively and by no means rapturously. Suddenly the little one ran up to her mother, clung to her skirts, and exhibiting all the symptoms of extreme terror exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, let us run; one of the Russians must have broken loose."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 23, 1891.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

County Official Press.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

JOHN F. UMBSEN, Manager of the Central & Northern California Press Association, No. 301 Bush, corner of Montgomery street.

S. E. KELLOGG, 310 Pine street.

MUST BE SURRENDERED.

The Charleston coaled at Acapulco, and then steamed to the southward in pursuit of the Itata, and, probably, will again be heard of at Panama. Washington dispatches of the 20th, say: The United States Government has instructed Admiral Brown to demand the immediate surrender of the Itata when she arrives at any of the ports of Chili in the hands of the insurgents. The insurgents have signified their willingness to surrender the ship. The Mexican Government has refused to allow the commander of the Esmeralda at Acapulco to use the telegraph lines at that point, so that the Esmeralda is held there practically a prisoner. She has no coal, and cannot get any, and she cannot get in communication with the insurgents in Chili. The feeling against Mexico among the Chilean insurgents is very bitter and the Esmeralda would bombard Acapulco immediately if her officers and the insurgents at home were not afraid of the interference of the United States.

Tariff Pictures.

In 1840 we imported 4,748,362 gallons of foreign wines, and our own product in gallons was only 124,734.

In 1890 we imported only 5,060,873 gallons of foreign wines, whereas our own product was 30,000,000

Here is something about steel rails that will interest a good many people. It shows how the protective tariff has built up our steel rail production until it practically equals the consumption of steel rails.

Consumption of steel rails, domestic production, 1888: 1,386,278 tons.
1890, 1,867,837 tons.

Consumption of steel rails, foreign imports:
1888, 63,016 tons.
1890, 204 tons.

The tariff does not seem to injure our exports of musical instruments. There is an increasing demand abroad for American organs made by our well paid protected workmen. For the nine months ending March 31, 1890, our exports of organs were $556,375.

During the corresponding period in 1891 they were $781,483.
—N. Y. Press.

HONOR IN BOND.—Yesterday Senor Alonzo Aspe, Collector of Customs at Juarez, says the El Paso Herald, received a valuable horse from Nogales, Sonora, which had been sent to him in bond. Strings had been fastened around the horse's neck and body and were fastened together with United States custom seals. This is probably the first time in the history of the United States custom service that a horse has been sent from one country to another in bond. The animal was taken to the United States Consulate, where the seals were taken off.

The production of pig iron, including spiegel, in the United States, for 1890 was 10,307,028 tons of 2,000 pounds, against 8,516,079 tons in 1889. The production of Bessemer steel ingots was 4,131,535 tons against 3,281,829 in 1889.

Mayor Shakespeare, of New Orleans, had a talk with the leaders of the Mafia, and the language was severe and to the point—its outrages must stop at once and forever, or "every member of the Mafias will be swept from the face of the earth."

At the close of the Democratic Convention of Kentucky, resolutions were offered indorsing Cleveland and Carlisle, and the former for President, and met by an immediate adjournment. Evidently Kentucky is not for Grover.

The strict immigration laws of this country are having a good effect, and the English press is complaining of the large number of paupers and criminals, who, denied entrance to the United States, are now invading England.

A portion of the coin buried by the unfortunate Donner Lake party during the Winter of 1846-47, has been unearthed on the north side of the lake, and the whole country will be dug up.

Cleveland has again opened his mouth and made a fool of himself—this time he was down on pensions and fast mail steamers under the American Flag. The Democracy would do well to gag him.

John H. Church, Oakland's famous marrying man, has just got a divorce from his 28th wife, for desertion. He is 54 and she 16, and were married in August last. Two fools soon parted.

August Olsen has been acquitted of the murder of John Ivert.

On Sunday night fire swept 22 squares, comprising 350 houses, at Muskegon, Mich.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT ACT.

The new County Government Act passed by the late Legislature is generally considered by able lawyers and many of our State officers to be clearly unconstitutional, as it is far from being "uniform" in its operations, as the Constitution provides it should be. It will be tested by the Supervisors of Fresno county, two of the ablest lawyers in the State having given the Board written opinions, declaring it unconstitutional. Fresno has been particularly legislated against, the salaries of its officers having been greatly increased, and the District Attorney given extraordinary powers. The Fresno Republican is daily showing up the iniquities and inconsistencies of the new law, and is going red-hot after the county officers, who made up a purse and sent a tool to Sacramento to lobby the bill through the Legislature, and Senator Goucher for having the bill amended after it had passed the Assembly. This famous bill provides that the officers of four counties, Fresno being one, shall, after the next election, be elected for a term of four years, while the others are to be elected for two years only, a provision that is clearly unconstitutional. It also invests the District Attorney of Fresno county with powers not delegated to the District Attorneys of other counties—another instance of special legislation. The county officers of this State have lots of fun coming.

Corti, the Italian Consul at New Orleans, has been summoned to Rome to tell Rudini all he knows about New Orleans. He is accompanied by the boy who gave the assassins the signal of Chief Hennessey's approach, that they might kill him. The boy's father was one of those shot by the Vigilantes, and the boy, who is a murderer at heart, should have kept him company. The Consul knows all about the Mafia, and is probably one

Ex-Queen Natalie has been forcibly sent out of Belgrade. The students and citizens tried to protest her, but they were fired on by the gendarmes, who entered her palace and compelled her to get out of her bed and leave the country. The citizens and students are greatly excited over the outrage. It is "dese leedle dings" that will make more Republics in Europe.

The Sacramento Sunday Union has entered upon its third volume.

NEW TO-DAY.

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water,
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CATTLE and SHEEP LICENSES are due and payable at my office in the Court House, Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

MORRIS HAYS,
Special License Tax Collector.
Bridgeport May 13th, 1891. my13

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Surveyor-General's Office,
for the
District of California.
San Francisco, May 2, 1891.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE FOR HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA HAVING CLAIMED:

S ½ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 6;
N ½ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 8;
TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.
N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 31;
TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.
Lots 3 and 4 of Section 1; and
Lot 2 of Section 3;
TOWNSHIP 9, NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.
S W ¼ of S E ¼; N E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 34;
N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 26;
N E ¼ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 24;
N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 12;
S W ¼ of N E ¼; S E ¼ of N W ¼; S W ¼ of S W ¼; E ½ of S W ¼; N W ¼ of S W ¼ and W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 14;
S E ¼ of N E ¼ and E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 22; and
N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 27:
TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891,

at 10.30 A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at my office No. 510 Commercial street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present with their witnesses.

WM. H. PRATT,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
my16-td District of California.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., May 9, 1891.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1891,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

CORNELIA RICHARDS,
my9-td Superintendent of Schools.

Writing about the railroads of this country, the Duke of Marlborough says: "As a very observant acquaintance said to me the other day, when we were we were returning on board a steamer, having been over with the Iron and Steel Institutes. 'I went to America this Autumn with my son, and we traveled over more than 12,000 miles of railway, all over the continent, and we never had a hitch or failed to connect throughout all the journey.' It is not a very flattering thing, perhaps to our national pride, but if the truth is told, our English railways are toy systems and our rolling stock are toy freight carriers compared to the trains that are run all over America. The immense haulage of American lines done on single pairs of rails is marvelous."

LEGAL.

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S ½ of S E ¼ of Section 6;
N W ¼ of N W ¼, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 8;
S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 9;
W ½ of N E ¼, and N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 13;
N ½ of N E ¼ of Section 14;
Lot 1, N E ¼ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 25;
S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 35;
TOWNSHIP 6, NORTH, RANGE 22 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.
Lot 1, S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 4;
N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 21;
Lot 4 and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 30;
E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 33;
S E ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ of Section 34;
S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 35;
TOWNSHIP 6 NORTH, RANGE 23 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.
N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 29;
N ½ of S W ¼ of Section 30;
S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of N W ¼ of Section 32; and
N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 31;
TOWNSHIP 6 NORTH, RANGE 24 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.
Lots 2 and 3 of Section 4;
N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 5;
S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 15;
S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 30;
E ½ of N W ¼ of Section 31;
N E ¼ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼, N W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 35;
TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 22 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.
N E ¼ of S W ¼ and W ½ of S W ¼ of Section 4;
N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 9;
S ½ of N W ¼ and N ½ of S W ¼ of Section 23;
S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 26;
N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 28;
N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 27;
Lot 2 and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 31, and E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 33;
TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 23 EAST MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.
N W ¼ of N E ¼, N ½ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 32;
S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 31;
TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 24 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.
S W ¼ of N W ¼ and W ½ of S W ¼ of Section 10;
W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 15;
Lots 3 and 4 of Section 31;
N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 33;
TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH, RANGE 22 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.
E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 20;
W ½ of S E ¼ of Section 28;
TOWNSHIP 9 NORTH, RANGE 22 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

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WM. H. PRATT,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
my16-td District of California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

THE
CHRONICLE-UNION
IS THE
PIONEER JOURNAL
OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE
SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS.
IN CALIFORNIA.

MONEY Employment cure from $25 to $50 per week, and more paid a little experience. We can furnish you employment as above, you need not be away from home over Sun. Both sexes, all ages. We want you. No risk. Can work in spare time, or all the time. Full information SENT. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

LEGAL.

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION AND REQUIRING DEBTOR TO FILE SCHEDULE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

In the Matter of D. HAYS, doing business as D. HAYS AND BROTHER, an Insolvent debtor.

In the matter of the petition of WHEATON & LUHRS, C. & P. H. TERRELL & CO., P. BERWIN & BROTHER, THE WERTHEIMER CO., J. STRAUS & CO., FEIGENBAUM & CO., praying that D. Hays, doing business as D. Hays & Bro., may be adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, coming on regularly to be heard this Fifteenth Day of April, 1891, and Joseph Kirk, appearing for said petitioners, and no demurrer or answer having been filed, or an appearance having been made by said Defendant, and it further appearing to the Court that the said D. Hays, after being duly and regularly served, has made default; and that said default has been regularly entered by the Clerk of this Court; and it further appearing to the Court that all of the allegations contained in said petition are true:

It is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the said D. Hays now is, and on the 28th day of March, 1891, the date of the filing of the petition aforesaid, was insolvent within the true intent and meaning of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and Protection of Creditors, and for the Punishment of Fraudulent Debtors," passed April 16, 1880. And it is further ordered, that the said D. Hays file in this Court, within ten days from the date hereof, a schedule and inventory, in accordance with Sections three and four of the said Act.

The Sheriff of the County of Mono is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said

D. HAYS,

insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of account and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate. All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him or to any person, firm, or corporation, or association for his use. The said Debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further Ordered, that all the Creditors of said Debtor be and appear before the Hon. W. H. Virden, Judge of the Superior Court, of the County of Mono, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, in the Town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, on the

EIGHTH OF MAY, 1891,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day to prove their debts and chose one or more assignees of the estate of said debtor.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the said county of Mono, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of Creditors.

And it is further ordered, that, in the meantime, all proceedings against the said insolvent be stayed.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1891.

W. H. VIRDEN,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Indorsed: No. 831. Superior Court, County of Mono, State of Cal.

In the matter of D. Hays, doing business as D. Hays & Bro., an Insolvent Debtor.

Order of Adjudication in Insolvency.

Filed Apr. 15th, 1891.

ap18-tf J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of D. Hays, doing business as D. Hays & Bro.

An Insolvent debtor.

It is hereby ordered that the time fixed in the order of adjudication of this Court made in the above entitled matter on the 15th day of April, 1891, for the meeting of the creditors of said estate for the choosing of one or more assignees, be and the same is hereby extended, continued and postponed until

MONDAY, the 25th DAY of MAY, 1891,

at the same hour and place.

It is further ordered that the publication of said order of adjudication, and of this further order in connection therewith, be made in each issue of the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper of general circulation, until the said 25th day of May, 1891. And it is further ordered that the Clerk of said Court serve each of the creditors of said insolvent debtor, by United States mail, postage prepaid, with a copy of this order.

April 29th, 1891.

W. H. VIRDEN,
Superior Judge.

Indorsed: In the Superior Court, County of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of D. Hays, doing business under the firm name of D. Hays & Bro., in Insolvency.

Order Extending Time.

Filed May 1st, 1891.

my9-td J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of D. Hays doing business as D. Hays & Brother.

An Insolvent Debtor.

For good cause shown, it is hereby ordered that the day for the election of assignee in the above entitled matter be and the same is hereby postponed and continued until

THURSDAY, JUNE THE FOURTH, 1891,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room in the Town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1891.

W. H. VIRDEN,
Superior Judge.

Indorsed: No. 831. In the Superior Court of County of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of D. Hays doing business under the firm name of D. Hays & Bro., in Insolvency.

Order continuing day of election of assignee.

Filed May 23d, 1891.

my25-td J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should Not be Made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES E STEWART, Deceased.

Chas. M. Stewart, the Administrator of the Estate of James E. Stewart, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of Sale of the real estate, of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on

SATURDAY, the 16th DAY of MAY, 1891,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court at the Court House in said County of Mono, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said Mono County and that a copy of this Order to show cause be served by mail by the Clerk of this Court upon Wm. Stewart, Deborah McCurdy and Daniel L. Stewart and M. Y. Stewart, severally at their last known place of residence.

W. H. VIRDEN,
Judge of the Superior Court.
Dated April 6th, 1891. ap11-td

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IN THE
CHRONICLE-UNION

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares
To Eastern and European Cities,
VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes
OF THE
Southern Pacific Company.
(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East,
AND AT
NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS
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ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

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AND
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
attached to Overland Express Trains.

Tickets sold, Sleeping-Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address
W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R.
SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address
JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R
SAN FRANCISCO.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

MISCELLANEOUS

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND
WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
AND GENERAL JOBBING

HOMER B OSBORN,
GENERAL BROKER IN
Merchandise, Fire, Life and
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THE CHRONICLE-UNION
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.
A CLEAN FAMILY JOURNAL.
THE LEADING PAPER
OF
MONO COUNTY.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE..... CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
165 miles from Sonora and 20 from Bodie,
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated.Supplied

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. A-41

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. jel6-tf

H. M. EDDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.
Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.
OFFICE—Court House. jal8

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. jel6-tf

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-6m

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER SALOON,
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
au3-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:
And will be conducted first-class.
2-21-tf E. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

Pasture.
D. M. & H. F. BARNETT ARE PREPARED to Feed and Shelter Stock, during the Winter, at their Ranch in Antelope Valley, at reasonable rates. The hay is clear of "Foxtail," and consists of a mixture of wild grass and alfalfa. For further particulars, Address,
a27-tf D. M. & H. F. BARNETT,

EVERYBODY
READS THE
CHRONICLE-UNION—$3 PER YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 23, 1891.

County Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

R. A. Leale and wife, of Bodie, after visiting here three days, returned home on Monday.

Mrs. H. M. Eddy left on Monday for Oakland, accompanied to Coleville by Judge Eddy, who returned on Tuesday.

Chas. W. Rickey came up from Antelope Valley yesterday afternoon.

Hon. Thomas B. Rickey went to Carson on Thursday, from Topas.

S. A. Hopkins has gone to Antelope on business.

Wm. Boardman, of Little Antelope, was in town on Thursday.

A. F. Bryant went to Bodie this morning.

ROBBED IN BODIE.—We learn that a Mason Valley rancher visited Bodie on Monday and sold about $50 worth of produce, but was not to get his pay till next day. He kept his team at Boone's hay yard, and slept in the loft of the barn with his little boy. During the night three masked men with a dark-lantern entered the barn and, pointing a pistol at his head, demanded his money. He denied having any. They told him they would see whether he had, or not. They went through his clothes and secured $3 50 only. They then investigated the boy, but got nothing more. It is said that at least two of the parties are known. If so, they should be prosecuted. The people of Bodie should not harbor suspicious characters in their midst.

CASH GOODS!—As credit often leads both parties to the poor house, A. F. Bryant, of the Postoffice Store, has wisely determined that there shall be "No Credit, by the Eternal!" at his establishment. Credit is a bad business all around—there is not much economy in a household which has the best, and seldom pays. And cash customers tire of paying big prices to square bad debts. A. F. Bryant has cut prices to the bedrock for cash. See double column advertisement on this page.

MAIL CONTRACT.—The contract for carrying the mail on the Bridgeport, Coleville, Topaz and Mountain House route, has been let to Pease, of Salt Lake, for $1,100. Of course, it will be sublet, and it is reported that the veteran stager, Richard Gelett, of Genoa, has it. If so, the service will be good.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Hon. N. D. Arnot, Judge of the Superior Court of Alpine county, has telegraphed County Clerk Murphey that he expects to be here on Monday next to hold Court for Judge Virden, who is still in San Francisco for medical treatment for his injured eye.

MEMORIAL DAY.—Memorial Day—Saturday next, will be appropriately observed in Bodie by Hancock Post, G. A. R. The exercises will be held at Miners' Union Hall in the afternoon. An interesting program has been prepared. Chas. L. Hayes, of Bridgeport, will deliver the oration.

SNOW.—After an extremely heavy gale from the north on Wednesday afternoon a smart snowstorm set in about five o'clock, continuing several hours and leaving about four inches of snow in this valley, but it quickly disappeared next morning.

DECEASED.—William Rickey, father of Hon. Thomas B. Rickey, died on Monday evening, in Antelope Valley, aged 79 years. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the oldest residents of Mono county.

RAIN AND HAIL.—This week has been a showery one—raining every day. Yesterday afternoon it rained and hailed heavier than we have seen in many a day. At noon to-day we had another heavy shower.

MINERAL WATERS.—Under "New To-Day," will be found the advertisement of B. A. Leale, of Bodie, the manufacturer o the best of mineral waters.

COLLECTING.—Special License Tax Collector M. P. Hays is in the southern section of the county collecting cattle and sheep licenses.

The President has appointed H. Z. Osborne, of the Los Angeles Express, and formerly of the defunct Bodie Free Press, Collector of Customs at Wilmington, Cal.

NEW POSTOFFICE.—A Postoffice has been established at Jordan, Mono county—Minnie Burkham, Postmistress.

IT is said there are some twenty bands of sheep en route to Mono over the Sonora road.

ALL over the State preparations are being made to celebrate the Fourth. Will Bridgeport do anything?

THESE rains are making high streams in the mountains.

On Tuesday the Republicans of Stockton elected the Mayor, and almost every city officer.

Secretary Blaine is improving.

BENTON NEWS.

We find the following in the Hawthorne Bulletin of the 20th inst.: "From Judge A. W. Crosbie, who last week visited several mines in the vicinity of Benton, we learn that the Indian Queen and other mines in that vicinity are looking well. The Indian Queen, from which in former years many millions of dollars have been mined, is situated about fifteen miles north of Benton. Work is being pushed vigorously under the superintendency of W. S. Couch. The ore extracted recently has been shipped to Selby for reduction, but arrangements are being made to have the ore milled at Sodaville. The prospects of this mine are better than they have been for several years. The Poorman mine is a northerly extension of the Indian Queen, and is owned by William Wetherill, the discoverer of the Indian Queen, Robert Somerville and Frederick Buechler. The discovery is a recent one, and is very encouraging. A level has been run upon the ledge some 600 feet in length, in which they have found more or less ore, which, from its character and value, causes it to be believed that it is a continuation of the famous Indian Queen. They have commenced an incline from the ledge on what seems to be a fine body of ore, with every indication that it will be extensive. The owners of the Diana, formerly known as the Kaleseed, have also a very fine showing, and report says they will soon make a shipment of ore."

COYOTE SCALPS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HART'S OPINION.

Attorney-General Hart has rendered to Controller Colgan an opinion that the Coyote Scalp Bounty Act is constitutional. That it went into effect immediately upon its passage, and that any person killing coyotes after March 31st, 1891, is entitled to $5 for each scalp. That the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties may at their first meeting after June, 1891, pass upon or take into consideration the question of who shall be entitled to money under said Act; that each Board may authorize the payment of money and include all scalps taken after March 31, 1891, and during the quarter ending June 30th, 1891; and that the first quarterly statements of Supervisors should be for the months of April, May and June. He also concludes that the Act is a sufficient appropriation for the purpose designated, as it names the amount to be paid for each scalp, and provides that the amounts are to be paid from the General Fund. And says: "I think the bounty should be paid, notwithstanding the Legislature has not made a special appropriation for this purpose."

It is said that there will be a redhot fight in the National Republican Committee over the place for the National Convention of 1892, and that San Francisco may be the choice. We advise San Francisco not to make extensive preparations for it—for it will not go there.

The Nevada State Board of Trade has voted to allow half the expenses of two men from Tennessee who want to secure land in Nevada for 50 families willing to locate in that State, their farms having been ruined by excessive Tennessee rains.

It is estimated that 120,000,000 gallons of whisky will be manufactured in the United States this year. That will give us two gallons apiece all round. Won't that be lovely!

By the steamer City of New York, on the 13th, 124 delegates left New York to attend the Good Templar Convention to be held at Edinburgh on the 26th inst.

The Italian Government has commenced war on the Anarchist clubs in that kingdom. We presume Rudini will ship them to the United States.

Epaminondas Wilson, a Boston piano maker, has made an assignment. One is inclined to think he would want to make an assignment of the fore part of his name.

Hayti again is in an excited condition, as Legitime, the deposed President, is trying to regain power on the island. Martial law has been proclaimed by President Hypolyte.

A Mechanical Wonder.

The Decoration Day issue of the Albany, N. Y., Telegram will be the most original, unique and popular paper ever presented to the American public. Nothing like it ever attempted by a newspaper in the nineteenth century. As a mechanical wonder and a military literary library, there will be nothing to even compare with it issued in this country. It will be printed on red, white and blue paper, and consist of 16 pages. If there is no agent in your town you can have the paper mailed to you for 5 cents a copy.

THROUGH THE WEARY HOURS

Of many a night, made doubly long by its protracted agony, the rheumatic sufferer tosses to and fro on his sleepless couch, vainly praying for that rest which only comes by fits and starts. His malady is one which ordinary medicines too often fail to relieve, but there is ample evidence to prove that the efficient blood depurent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, affords the rheumatic a reliable means of relief. Check the malady in its incipient stages, when the first premonitory twinges come on, with this agreeable medicine, and avoid years of torture. Whatever be the rationale of the curative influence of the Bitters upon this malady, certain it is that all evidence relating to its effect is more direct and positive than that which relates to its action in cases of rheumatism. Like all sterling remedies, however, it deserves a protracted, systematic trial, and should not be abandoned because not at once remedial. It is equally efficacious in dyspepsia, indigestion and kindred diseases.

NEW ROUTE TO BARTLETT SPRINGS.

ITS MANY AND VARIED ATTRACTIONS.

The Southern Pacific Company, in connection with William Spiers and L. E. McMahan & Sons, has put in operation a new route to Bartlett Springs that gives the visitor to that famous resort the most delightful trip that can be made in the State, for it is a combination of short rail, steamer and stage rides, which bring into view the most charming scenery of Central California. None of the various divisions of the route are long enough to weary the traveler, and all have distinct charms of their own.

Passengers from San Francisco leave by the ferry at 7:30 A. M., cross the bay to Oakland Pier, run up the bay by rail to Vallejo Junction, cross the Straits to Vallejo, pass up the Napa Valley by rail to Calistoga, arriving at 10:45 A. M.; take Spiers' stage over Mt. St. Helena to Lower Lake Landing, arriving at 4:00 P. M.; take the steamer on Clear Lake for a run of twenty-one miles, arriving at Bartlett Springs Landing at 5:30 P. M.; take stage to Bartlett Springs, arriving at 8:30 P. M.

Passengers from Knight's Landing, Marysville and Woodland will leave by train No. 50, connecting at Davis with the train which leaves Sacramento at 6:15 A. M., arriving at Suisun at 7:40 A. M., and connecting there with local train at 7:45 A. M., and at Napa Junction at 9:30 A. M. for the Calistoga train.

This new route is so full of interest, and is so great a novelty, that a short description of its less familiar features is timely.—Merely for the sights to be seen on the way, without reference to the attractions of Bartlett Springs as a health resort, the trip has unequaled charms for pleasure seekers and tourists, while for invalids seeking benefit at the Springs it is singularly pleasant and exhilirating, and is altogether a delightful novelty.

Not everybody has seen the Napa Valley, and yet every mile of it is a picture. Compared with the Santa Clara Valley it is narrow, and yet it is wide enough to contain some of the prettiest towns and most famous vineyards in California. In the other wine districts of the State an occasional vineyard may be seen from the train, but the wineries are remote. In the Napa Valley the railroad forms a lane through miles of beautiful vineyards, while every one of the great stone wineries of the valley is close to the road. There are fine orchards, too; and it is a pleasant sight to see the highly cultivated orchards and vineyards covering the valley and sweeping over hills, with handsome homes at short intervals all the way from Napa City to Calistoga. In one single stretch of nine miles the train stops at six pretty stations.

The valley closes in at Calistoga, and to the right towers the gray summit of Mt. St. Helena, 4,500 feet high. Mr. Spiers' fine new Concord stage, drawn by six spirited horses, takes the passengers at Calistoga and dashes away toward the gray old dead volcano. As the road rapidly ascends the upper end of Napa Valley, with Calistoga in the center, unfolds like a panorama, and the scene is charming. Some bold features of the mountains bear witness to the volcanic history of the region.

High rocks, a lofty palisade of perpendicular stone, crowns the summit of the ridge to the right, and upon a tall battlement crouches the "petrified bear," a singular stone formation of great size, outlined against the sky.

In a few minutes an elevation of 3,000 feet is reached, and Napa Valley from this great hight looks like the work of a fairy's brush, so soft and minute are the details, and so exquisite the coloring. This is the highest point attained by the stage.

Fresh horses are taken at the Toll House, and then Lake county, that remarkable storehouse of natural wonders and beauties, is entered, and the stage skims along the splendid road as it drops down the canyon in the northern flank of Mt. St. Helena.

Rich and varied verdure is nature's order here, and handsome wild flowers, in great abundance and variety, give broad splashes of red and yellow and blue and white to the prevalent shades of green. Bewitching glens and glades and canyons swing into view, and then give way to others just as handsome, and there is always in sight some mountain stream, each seeming cooler and shadier and more winsome than the last one passed. The horses are safe, the driver is alert and skillful, the road smooth and fine, and the big coach swings along as easily as a yacht before the wind.

Middletown is reached at 1:00 P. M. for luncheon, which Hank Moore serves with his old skill. The Langtry-Gebhardt stock farm is near, but not in sight. Fresh horses are taken at Middletown; oak-covered Coyote Valley and the broad Putah Creek are crossed. At Greene's ranch fresh horses again are taken, and the run is made down through the pretty town of Lower Lake, and then on across Cache Creek, the outlet for Clear Lake, to Lower Lake Landing, where L. E. McMahan & Sons, proprietors of Bartlett Springs and of the steamer and stage lines from Lower Lake Landing, take charge of the passengers.

They board the City of Lakeport, the largest, prettiest, swiftest and most comfortable steamer on Clear Lake, and have a charming cruise of twenty-one miles on the lake. The steamer is commanded by Capt. Cal. C. McMahan, one of the owners, and the graceful little craft clips along at a rate of fourteen miles an hour.

Lower Lake is the southern extension of Clear Lake. It is separated from East Lake by a long peninsula that splits the lower end of Clear Lake into two parts. On emerging from Lower Lake the whole of East Lake comes into view, with the Indian rancheria and the great smelting works of the Sulphur Bank Quicksilver Mine.

Soon the Lake closes in, by reason of the intrusion of Mt. Kanocti on the western shore. This noble mountain is the monarch of all that region, as Mt. St. Helena is of upper Napa Valley. It is 4,700 feet high. The elevation of Clear Lake is 1,200 feet.

It is in this trip only that all the beauties of Clear Lake are brought into review.—Those who have never seen this charming sheet of water have a rich treat in store. It lies peacefully in a vast mountain-rimmed cup; and the shore, whether a steep slope or a cosy little valley and sand beach, is every mile of it a most charming picture. In time it will be lined with the villas of wealthy people. Buckingham Park and the late Captain Floyd's country seat being pioneer manifestations of this inevitable happening.

The boat rapidly skims along under the afternoon shadow of towering double-peaked Kanocti (known better as "Uncle Sam Mountain" to Clear Lake dwellers lacking in fastidiousness); passes through the Narrows and enters the main body of the lake, which is eight miles wide.

Soda Bay lies under the northern wing of Kanocti, and here there are fine baths and a hotel. Lakeport lies a row of white points on the distant western shore, and the steamer heads straight for Bartlett Springs Landing, arriving at 5:30 P. M.

McMahan's fine stage, drawn by brisk horses, driven by Ed. Walker, now takes the passengers over the splendid new turnpike to Bartlett Springs. For several miles the road ascends the mountains by many devious turns, and Clear Lake is in sight nearly till the summit, 3,500 feet high, is reached.

This view of the lake is of startling beauty—it is the noblest and handsomest bit of scenery between Lake Tahoe and the ocean. The reddening sun, sinking in the west, sends long shafts of red and golden light down to the surface of the deep blue water, and tips the limpid waves with gold.—Sheeny stretches of light appear and disappear, and the softest colors float upon the lake. It is a scene to be treasured as long as memory obeys the law of its creation.

The lake and all its glories suddenly disappear, and the horses trot gaily down the grade toward the Springs. Handsome yellow pines and firs, alternating with massive oaks and wild flowers of many kinds; modestly claim attention. Pretty canyons and valleys are passed, and finally the big hotel of Bartlett Springs, nestled among its hundred cottages, welcomes the travelers.

Here guests, in number from eight hundred to a thousand, find many ways of amusing themselves. The owners of the property, enterprising and intelligent men, have been specially fortunate in securing H. S. Greeley as manager. The changes and improvements made by this well known hotel manager are as radical as they are gratifying, and it is to be hoped that he can be retained permanently.

On this route to Bartlett's the traveler is taken past all the well known mineral springs of Napa county. At Calistoga stages for the Geysers and the petrified forest connect with the train, and the route in Lake county passes close to such well known health resorts as Ziegler's Springs, Howard Springs, Adams' Springs, Harbin's Springs, and others.

This meagre description of the finest trip in that part of the State cannot do justice to the charms and beauties which await the traveler. It will at once become the principal route to Bartlett's.

Out of an order from the New South Wales Government to the Baldwin Locomotive Works for 47 locomotives, 27 were shipped last month per steamer Henley, of which 15 are light tramways intended for passenger service on the Sidney tramways. The other 12 are heavy passenger of the ten-wheel type, with three pairs of driving wheels and a four-wheeled leading truck. They have eight-wheeled separate tenders. The general dimensions of these locomotives are as follows: Weight, exclusive of tender, 125,000 pounds, tender, with coal and water, about 80,000 pounds; cylinders 21 inches diameter by 2 foot stroke; driving wheels, 61 inch diameter; gauge of track, 4 feet, 8½ inches; water capacity of tender, 3,600 gallons. An engineer, Wm. Rhodes, of the Baldwin Co., will supervise the erection and trials of the locomotives in New South Wales.

A merchant at Glenmore, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, recently had two dozen boxes of axle grease stolen from his place, and making investigation traced the theft to some Hungarians employed in a neighboring quarry. He visited their huts one day and was shocked to find a box of his grease on the table and the Hungarians eating it on their bread in place of butter. And this is the kind of men this country invites to our shores to degrade labor and crowd out American workmen, who want better nutriment than axle grease.

The Government having appropriated $9,000 for experiments to produce rain, the first experiment will be made next month, in Western Kansas, under the direction of Col. Dyrenfurth, of Washington. Balloons filled with hydrogen and oxygen gas will be sent up and exploded by a steel wire attached to the balloons and connected with an electrical apparatus on the ground, and dynamite will be exploded on the ground.

In 1875 wire nails were worth $10 per keg, and in 1879 $7 95, and they were all imported from France. In 1890 the price was $3 85 per keg—the result of the Republican Protective Tariff, which not only shut out the French nail, but enabled our people to turn out nearly 3,000,000 kegs in 1890 and yet the Democrats voted against imposing a duty on the foreign article.

A gambler, at Cinhlang, China, forged a large number of bank notes which were refused payment. The holders sued and won the bank and won, the decision being that as the forgeries were well executed and the notes not distingnishable by an ordinary person from the genuine, the bank must pay. The bank failed, and the forger was not punished.

It is a great deal easier to get up at six o'clock in the morning the evening before than it is when six o'clock in the morning really comes.

On Saturday night last George W. Miller, of the Carleton Hotel, Los Angeles, was found dead in his card room, supposed to have been murdered for his money.

M. D. Hayden, a rancher of San Diego county, was, on Saturday last, found dead in the road, the body being under the buggy, and the horse quietly waiting.

The Italians intend to present Boston a $12,000 statue of Columbus.

There has been a marked decline in the vitality of Queen Victoria.

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CHINESE BANDITS.

The French of Tonkin at War with the Freebooters.

Outlaws and Pirates the Curse of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula — Their Methods of Plundering the Towns.

For over a year the French in Tonkin have been trying to destroy the bandit bands that infest the country. Bandits and pirates are the curse of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. The story has often been told of the hundreds of Chinese pirates who infest the large archipelago known as the Robber islands, near the coast of Tonkin. These bands, in their little vessels, have preyed for many years upon commerce, but they have been at last nearly destroyed by the persistent efforts of the French and Chinese governments to root them out; now the French have an opportunity to turn their attention to the hundreds of bandit bands who terrorize the mainland.

Piracy and other forms of outlawry have existed for ages, says the New York Sun, not only in Tonkin, but also in the whole of Annam. These bands do not commit so many depredations when the harvests are good and the country is tranquil and prosperous; but in times of war, or when poor crops or epidemics afflict the land, they are the curse of Tonkin. Since the French occupied Cochin-China, in 1858, they have waged incessant war upon the bandits, and have at last nearly exterminated them in Annam. The native governments have always been powerless. They have often been obliged to negotiate with the robber bands, giving their officers dignities and money and apportioning lands among the robber soldiery.

The bands belong to two distinct categories. One class is well disciplined and armed with rapid-firing guns. It is composed almost exclusively of Chinese or of savage Muongs recruited in the mountains, who never visit the low, flat lands, and consequently the delta region, where the enormous crops of rice are raised, are free from them. They infest only the hilly and mountain regions of the interior, where they have hidden retreats and can easily get out of sight after a raid and defend themselves when attacked.

Their little settlements are strongly fortified on all sides, and it is believed the forces sent against them have never taken them by surprise. From these fortified centers they spread over the country and live at the expense of the people. If the inhabitants suffer their depredations in quiet, none of them is killed. All the robbers want is a good living. If any resistance is made, however, the bandits are merciless, and their revenge is terrible. When armies are sent against them, if they consider the advancing force too large to resist, they do not await its approach, but are usually far away in the mountain fastnesses before the avenging forces reach their fortified places.

The bandits of the second category are less warlike, but more numerous than the others. There is scarcely a district in Tonkin that is not troubled with them. While the bandits described above are almost altogether Chinese, these robbers are natives of the country. Many of them are fugitive criminals who dare not return to their villages. In the wilderness they have acquired a taste for the wild life of the freebooter. They till the soil no longer, but live by robbery. Often they dwell in villages that are friendly to them. Five or six men form a little band, committing depredations only in regions that are quite a distance from the villages that shelter them. They are not so well armed as the Chinese bandits. Some of them have flint-locks, but most of them carry only swords or lances with iron points. They give to their bands imposing names, to impress the common people and inspire terror. One band, for instance, is called the Butchers of the Mountains, and another the Heroes of the Country. They are too poorly armed to hazard an attack upon the French posts or populous villages.

They usually select little towns where they know there is considerable booty in the way of food and other plunder. On account of bandits, all villages are guarded by hedges of bamboo and cactus, and watchmen during the nighttime walk around the town. When the chief of a bandit band thinks the time favorable for a foray he rallies his men by an understood signal. Sometimes a big fire is kindled on a hilltop, or it may be a volley of musketry. At the signal all the bandits collect at the designated place, where they usually find a bounteous repast, as they do not believe in robbing villages upon empty stomachs. Then in the night they start for the village which is to be surprised. After reaching the unsuspecting settlement they send two or three men in advance, who noiselessly cut an opening in the thorny hedge, through which their comrades gain access to the huts within. Tonkinese watchmen are often known to sleep on their posts, and so it often happens that the bandits do not find it very difficult to surprise the town.

Once within the inclosure the bandits make a terrible noise, firing their guns and yelling like demons. As a rule, the people, thus rudely aroused from sleep, are frightened nearly to death, and offer no resistance to the bandits, who load themselves with every good thing they can find. If, however, the inhabitants offer resistance, their huts are set on fire, and the inmates are killed without mercy.

The French are finding that they have a big job on hand to break up this established institution of the country. Within the past few months they have captured two or three hundred of these bandits, have put the robber chiefs to death, and are keeping the humbler bandits in custody. The prospect is that their vigorous efforts will, in the course of time, make outlawry of this sort so unpleasant that the bandits will take to other pursuits. Then the people of Tonkin will be able to go to bed without the fear that they will be at the mercy of bandits before morning.

FIJIAN BELLES.

Endowed with Rare Grace and Symmetry and a Full Knowledge of Their Charms.

Coming from the restraints and conventionalities of civilization, a correspondent at Suva, Fiji, writes to the New York Times, one almost envies the freedom and naturalness of life which prevail in Fiji. The Fijian women are distinguished for their chastity and devotion to their families. Many of them are exceedingly pretty, and although, like the women of most races which live in warm climates and upon a nearly exclusive vegetable diet, they incline to corpulency as they approach middle life, they are in youth very graceful and symmetrical, and by their lively and cheerful manners make a most agreeable impression upon the visitor. The young girls are full of fun, and the best looking among them are as finished coquettes as are produced in Paris, London or New York.

It needs no education to make a woman understand that she is attractive above her fellows, so here in Fiji I have seen many young ladies who showed as many airs in a garb consisting simply of a belt with a thick fringe of dyed cocoanut-fiber falling half way to her knees as a white belle would parade in one of Worth's latest ball dresses. One of these, attended by an ancient duenna, came aboard the steamer the other day at Leonka. It was Sunday, and to keep abreast of the male population, who were peculiar and stiff in the white shirts which the missionaries have induced them to assume on the first day of the week, she had put over her petticoat of native cloth a loose, sleeveless chemise of thin blue cotton. Her hair, black as a crow's wing and in enormous lustrous masses, was coiled upon the top of her shapely head and adorned with a flower of the hibiscus. Her shapely brown feet and legs were bare, as also were her magnificently molded arms; her hands were small and taper and well cared for; she was scrupulously clean, and her shoulders glistened like golden bronze under a delicate application of cocoanut oil. Her face was charmingly piquant, her eyes dark and gloomy, and her teeth, perfectly regular and dazzling white, would have been raved about by poets if they had appeared in the mouth of a Caucasian beauty. She carries a parasol, for these brown-skinned Fiji maids are as solicitous for their complexions as if they were a compound of roses and cream, and her gait would have been the despair of any woman who included corsets and French heels among her outfit.

Everybody on the ship rushed to the side to look at her and certain of the young men among the passengers, cordially addressing her as "Mary" and "Susan," invited her to come aboard. She seemed as unconscious of the admiration her charms had excited as if she were a statue of the coldest marble, but nevertheless was seen to take it all in from the corner of her eye and to continue the cause of it by animated conversation with her duenna, by turning about so that she might be seen from all sides, and by certain skittish actions toward the frizzle-headed beaus who addressed her as she passed them on the dock. Finally she leisurely ascended the gang plank and sauntered aft among the passengers, seated herself with great dignity and bore with much complacency the attentions which the young men of our party tendered. She accepted an invitation to shake hands all 'round. When she arose to go, after a suitable period, the young men surrounded her and intimated a desire that she should honor the ship with her company back to Melbourne. She at once took alarm and began to cry like a little child, and her duenna indignantly bore her away and off the vessel. Out of range of practical compliments, however, she regained her composure, gave us another brief exposition of her grace and beauty, and as she left the dock completed the slaughter she had caused among her tormentors by flashing back at them a Parthian smile. The experience was instructive — we had learned that a woman's knowledge that she is attractive is a gift of nature, not an acquisition from experience in society.

The National Motto.

The national motto, "E pluribus Unum," on different United States coins, was never authorized by law to be so placed; although the mint was established in 1792, the use of the motto on any of the gold, silver or copper coins was not authorized or directed by any of the provisions of the act establishing it. None of the coins since 1837 bore the motto until the standard silver dollars were coined. It remained on the early gold and silver coins until 1834, when it was omitted from the gold coins; from the double eagle in 1866. In 1836 it was dropped from the twenty-five-cent piece, and the following year from all silver coins, the trade dollar only reviving its use. The motto was first used on the half-penny or cent struck in New Jersey in 1786-7

The President's Flag.

About the year 1818 a proposition was made to have a national standard, or president's flag, to be hoisted over the halls of congress, at the navy yards and arsenals, and at other public places visited by the president. Although the design had upon it all the features representing the nation, it was not adopted. The idea of such a flag was rejected, upon the idea that it pertained too much to the customs of monarchical nations. A president's flag has, however, since been adopted, to signify his official presence on important and ceremonial occasions. This flag is of blue, with the United States coat-of-arms upon it.

Poverty Breeding Cruelty.

The rise in the price of meat in Germany has not only increased the general consumption of horse-flesh, but in western Germany has led many of the peasants, who have to forego the meat market altogether, to draw blood for blood sausages every Saturday from the living swine. The blood is let into sausage skins, is sprinkled with fat, and after having thickened is eaten with sauerkraut for the Sunday dinner.

TRICKS OF THE IMAGINATION.

Strange Delusions Entertained by Highly Nervous People.

A writer in a scientific journal gives the following, respecting tricks of excited imagination: "An eminent New York physician, who was fond of experimenting, told a friend that he had compounded some wonderful pills, a single one of which, would cause certain described symptoms. His friend volunteered to take one. The symptoms followed exactly as foretold; but the pill was afterward noticed in the tangles of a very full beard, not having been swallowed at all. The doctor's faith in the potency of his pills was such as to make him think that their mere proximity to the mouth might prove to be efficacious. But we bystanders attributed the unquestioned symptoms to the influence of an excited imagination over the physical condition. A report has gone the rounds to the effect that a certain lady residing in Bridgeport, Conn., in mortal agony called her physician because she had, as she supposed, swallowed her false teeth. She could feel them far down in her throat, and was actually choking to death. Eminent doctors consulted and agreed to resort to tracheotomy, to which they were about to proceed when one of them happened to step on some object under the edge of the bed, which, on examination, proved to be the missing molars. As soon as they were exhibited to the patient her convulsions ceased and she recovered her normal condition. Sifting the facts from the sensational accompaniments, there remains the delusion as to the teeth, the calling for medical aid and the finding of the teeth before the doctor arrived on the scene. But, even thus modified, the case was quite remarkable. It suggests instances of somewhat the same nature."—N. Y. Ledger.

INDIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Many Obstacles in the Way of Enterprising Prospectors.

India is still a land of undeveloped mineral wealth. The deposits of iron and copper ore in certain districts are enormous, but as many of these districts are in the possession of semi-independent princes the British government does not care to arouse the ill feeling of these princes by opening their lands to prospectors. Nevertheless, says the Chicago News, the government has managed to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon them to persuade them to sell to some commercial companies.

On the line of one of the railroads that have lately been built in India the engineers, in cutting along the side of a mountain, came upon a mine of almost pure copper. A company immediately wanted to get possession of the property either by purchase or otherwise. But the prince to whom the property belonged was too quick for the speculators. He called his heathen priests to his aid. The union of church and state proved very serviceable to the prince upon this occasion. The priests accidentally passed by the cutting where the rich copper vein was discovered and here had a revelation of one of the potent Hindu gods.

Of course, the spot at once became holy ground and the greedy Englishmen's bright dreams of millions vanished into thin air when, a few days later, they saw a temple put up on the spot and two priests offering incense before the image of the god that had revealed himself.

PROFESSIONAL POSING.

Two Little Italian Boys Who Support a Family in This Way.

One of the foremost women artists of New York is emphatic in insisting that a majority of studio models are modest, clever women, says a writer in the Illustrated American. She says the ordinary price paid is one dollar a morning, or thirty-three and one-half cents an hour, posing thirty and resting fifteen minutes. It is tremendously trying work, necessitating considerable training to make a subject available for an artist's purposes. Prettiness of form and feature are strong recommendations to favor, but women of heroic mold with characteristic and marked faces are prized above beauties, and are often able to command very high rates. As an instance of the possibility of the profession, she told of two little Italian boys, brothers, who support a family of nine members solely with money earned in this way. They are charmingly handsome chaps, with lustrous southern eyes. They sit for pictures of fruit venders, acolytes, boy princes, etc. So easily and surely do the young foreigners make a living that, with the abandon common to their race, both parents have resigned labor, and with five other children subsist upon the studio profits of their two eldest sons.

The Smallest Flowering Plant.

The smallest flowering plant, according to London Tid-Bits, is wolffia microscopica, a native of India. It belongs to the duck-weed family. It is almost microscopic in size, destitute of proper stem, leaves and roots, but having these organs merged in one, forming a frond. There is a prolongation of the lower surface, the purpose of which seems to be to enable the plant to float upright in the water. The fronds multiply by sending out other fronds from a slit or cavity and with such rapidity does this take place that a few days often suffice to produce from a few individuals enough similar ones to cover many square rods of pond surface with the minute green granules. Small as these plants are they bear flowers. Two are produced on a plant, each of them very simple, one of a single stamen and the other of a single pistil, both of which burst through the upper surface of the frond.

Best Man for a Dinner Party.

The man to be desired at dinners and receptions is the man who talks brilliantly for a few minutes, and then gives his listener an opportunity to say something—the man who has not only the faculty of shining in conversation himself, but also of making others shine with whom he converses.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

Ancient Traditions of the Hindoos and Mohammedans Exploded.

"In some respects," says Rev. I. L. Hauser, to the Chicago News, "the Hindoos are the most intellectual race in the world. In all the passive faculties of the mind, in contemplative philosophy and in memory they far excel the European. This intellectual capacity is not surprising when it is remembered that the Hindoos since about the time Moses crossed the Red sea have lived according to a system of rules regulating their life and habits quite as exacting as that of the Mosaic law. They drink no spirituous beverages. It is forbidden by their religion. Gluttony is unknown among them. Abstemious and chaste habits of life are the rule among them, and have been for countless generations. The influence of this, both physically and intellectually, has been to develop a type to which every individual is conformed. They are not strong physically, but are perfectly formed and in a certain sense handsome. They are totally lacking in the inventive faculty but strong in the imitative. They are intelligent, shrewd, polite and hospitable.

"They are as polite as the French," said Mr. Hauser. "No matter what blunder of speech a European makes in using their language they never betray the fact that they notice it. If a European asks one of them whether he has not made a blunder in speech the reply he will get will be, 'Sahib speaks like an angel from heaven,' or 'Sahib speaks like one born in the land.'

"This characteristic belongs to the Mohammedans as well. I remember a young Methodist minister who came out as a missionary. His wife was one of these assertive, managing sort of women, with just a touch of the harridan in her makeup. Native shrewdness was not long in finding this out. Now the Mohammedan word for such a woman is 'boo-ree-yah,' with the accent on the first syllable, and the word for evil is 'boo-rah-ee,' with the accent on the second syllable. The young missionary was anxious to get to work as soon as possible, and to that end soon learned or thought he had learned the Lord's prayer in the vernacular. This accomplished, at the very next gathering in the mission church he made use of it. But he 'fell down,' as I believe you call it here, on the accents, and used the wrong word, thus praying to be delivered from his wife instead of from evil. Though the mistake was most ludicrous in native ears, there was not the least sign given that it had been noticed. I am quite sure as much could not be said if such a blunder should be made in this country.

"The Mohammedans, or, as we call them, 'Moohummedans,' are as distinct in appearance from the Hindoos as they are in religion. Physically they are a much larger and according to western ideals a handsomer race. In the north, toward the hills, many of them are six feet tall, straight and dignified in bearing. They are not nearly so chaste a people as the Hindoos, their religion holding up to them different ideals. Many both of the Mohammedans and Hindoos are refined, cultured and educated. All are civilized and not the savages or barbarians I find so many people here think them.

"You hear much of the poverty of India. It is true. Sixty per cent. of the population never have quite enough to eat. Yet I have never seen in India the pinching, degrading poverty I have seen in London and New York. The people of India are poor because the population is so dense, the methods of production so inadequate, partly due to the existence of caste and because the taxes are so enormous. But with all this poverty the mass of the people find it relatively about as easy to make a living as people in Europe and America. Of course, on the average, they do not live as well. But quite as dark a picture of life in America or England can be written—indeed, has been written—as any that can be written of India. The difference is that our own experience and observation relieves the melancholy of the picture in one case, while in the other we have no other knowledge than the picture gives us.

"These stories of mothers throwing their children into the Ganges is all a 'fake.' I never saw it done, or anyone who claimed to have seen it done, or, in fact, ever heard there of its being done. It is only in England and America that I ever heard of it. Children are loved there just as much as they are here. Motherhood is honored more.

"The story of men throwing themselves into the Ganges in fits of religious frenzy is another fairy tale. It probably originated from the fact that at the great festival held where the Ganges emerges from the mountains into the plain, called the 'Gate of God,' in the crowds that press down to the river to bathe it happened formerly that some were pushed or crowded into the stream by accident and swept away. The government now takes precautions to prevent such casualties. That such things might easily happen you can see for yourself when I tell you that I saw at the great festival in 1864 over two million people there, according to the government estimate, at one time. When you remember that this festival was to celebrate the completed course of the constellations of the zodiac through the heavens, and that the ceremonial of bathing in the river was to be performed at a sign from the priests that the course of the constellations was completed, you will wonder that such casualties were not frightful in their extent.

"The natives of India have no respect for a European who adopts their customs or marries a native wife. Such men are looked on a good deal as 'squawmen' are among the Indians. It is for this reason I look on the method pursued by the salvation army of adopting native customs and dress as a doubtful experiment.

"India is a wonderful country. But it is wonderful rather in its civilization, the many excellent traits of its inhabitants and what they have done, that excites our admiration, rather than because of anything told about it in the apochryphal tales that are related of it."

THE ENGLISH HIGH HAT.

From Youth to Old Age the Britisher Wears a Stove-Pipe.

A tall hat is an essential part of every Englishman, says the Philadelphia Times. It is far more to him than the tall hat is to an Irishman, even at a St. Patrick's day parade in New York. It is even more than the kilt is to a Scotchman. To the Englishman the tall hat means dignity and respectability, even if occasionally combined with a certain amount of festivity. According to the shape and newness of the tall hat the style and characteristics of the Englishman can usually be ascertained. With the average Englishman a tall hat is the first thing he buys when a sudden windfall arrives; consequently it is not an uncommon sight to see a ragged-edged pair of trousers continuing upward to a brand new tall hat. On the other hand, there are Englishmen, usually literary men of note or noblemen of very high rank, and a few poets and bankers, who pride themselves on the antiquity and complete shabbiness of their tall hats.

A poet who wore the most disreputable tall hat I have ever seen wrote:

"The length of his whiskers defines the cost,
And a man you can tell by the style of his hat."

But I do not agree with that poet. For instance, his verses were generally better than his hat; had they been worse, the couplet might have been regarded otherwise.

The Englishman hunts. Now, I should say that the most unsuitable head-gear possible for a man—even an Englishman—on the top of a horse going over fences, rushing under trees, tumbling over five-barred gates and other things, is a tall hat. But no; it has been definitely decided that only one hat can be worn with "pink"—the tall hat. "You see, suppose you fall on your head, you know," explained a fox-hunting judge to me yesterday, "many a fellow's neck has been saved at the expense of a crushed tall hat," which, from the judge's point of view, is a strong plea.

But, oh dear! How funny it looks to see a small boy of seven or so with a tall hat as long as his little body; and yet no young English gentleman who wishes to be regarded as "a young English gentleman" ever dreams of creeping like a snail, unwillingly, to school, unless he is wearing a tall hat. Go to Dean's yard, Westminster, and watch the boys at play. They are spinning tops, climbing poles, and even kicking the foot-ball in tall hats. At Christ college, another public school known as "The Bluecoat," the boys do not wear any hats or caps at all, which is presumedly the other extreme of the tall hat mania.

London cabmen, bus drivers, and street fakirs invariably wear tall hats; ancient tall hats often, mildewed tall hats mostly, but distinctively tall hats.

A man who was selling comic songs three a penny in the street told me last Saturday confidentially that he was hungry and wanted boots, and had neuralgia everywhere. He looked it; but on his head was an almost new tall hat. He noticed my astonished eye and explained: "A bloke guv' it me yesterday with an 'am san' widge and sez: 'Try and look respectable in this; it don't fit me, and my brother wot wore it Sundays is dead.' It'll come in bloomin' fine when I follers my purfession agen in the summer. I does the 'ketch'em alive n'act' from the day when the furst warmint is 'atched up till when he dies of the bally frost, and I hadvertises my business in front of my tall 'at stuck hall hover, sir, with flies."

I gave him a sixpence and moved on after accepting a copy of a comic song with the following chorus:

"Oh, sno 'at! oh, the 'at,
Oh, the nobby tall 'at!
It's the pride of the boy and the man;
It's always the style,
Is the glossy silk tile,
From the duke to the fly-catching man."

Go to the Bank of England to collect or sell or buy your consols. A man in a white apron and a tall hat shows you the right door. Several other tall-hatted, white-aproned men show you more doors, and one of them points out to you a nice, fat-faced, fat-stomached old boy crossing a corridor. "That's a managing director, sir, worth hundreds of thousands, but just awful eccentric; never wears a tall 'at hany time, sir. Halways in a billy-cock from ha em to p. hem. Fact, sir, s'olp me."

An obliging, middle-aged man leaves every morning on my doorstep half-a-dozen little slices of horseflesh, stuck neatly on a skewer. The best part of him is covered by a huge blue apron, but his tall hat looms up proudly to the sky, with the words on a band round the brim: "Purveyor of Cat's-Meat to the Royal Family."

The gentleman whose profession is that of a "turncock" (vide Dickens' "hauty uncle" in "Nicholas Nickleby") is an official of the the New River Water Co. The Englishman's house always has a cistern, and he is allowed so many gallons of water a day, duly measured according to the size of the residence, for which he pays a tax known as the water rate. If he fails to pay it the turncock turns the water off until the bill is settled, and the two iron instruments with which execution is done are the turncock's implements of business. Without the tall hat, however, he never would be able to perform his merciless errand with the dignity due to a man who fully realizes the import of the lines in the "'Orrible Story" ballad;

"And nothing was left, 'tis the truth I state,
Hexcept an unpaid water r—r—rate."

Giddy Railroad Riding.

"The magnificent scenery in the Grand canyon in Colorado is nothing when compared with the view from a railroad coach when passing over the Himalaya mountains," said Col. Tanner, of Calcutta, to a Chicago Tribune reporter the other day. "The Bolon railway runs over the Himalaya mountains 7,000 feet above the sea level, winds in and out of gorges and passes over bridges spanning streams flowing 4,000 feet below. The sight is enough to turn a man's hair gray. But accidents there are not frequent. The road-bed is the best in the world, and the engineering work is a marvel.

NOT AN EASY JOB.

Many and Arduous Duties of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The position of secretary of the treasury is one of work in several different lines. The word treasury, says Kate Foote in the Independent, makes one think only of the millions in the vaults. But the departments under the treasury roof are numerous. They are those of the supervising architect, the bureau of engraving and printing—that is where all our notes, bonds and certificates and revenue and custom stamps are printed; the secret service division—they "watch out" for counterfeiters and smugglers; the office of steamboat inspection, the bureau of statistics, the life-saving service, the comptroller's offices, the commissioner of customs, the register of the treasury, who is the bookkeeper of the United States, and who has to know how every dollar of the public money is spent or else come to grief. Then there are six auditors, who help the register keep his eyes on all the claims and accounts that come to the treasury, and the treasurer of the United States, who, with his clerks, receipts and pays out money to banks and keeps their bonds. The comptroller of the currency has the organization of our national banks and the redemption and destruction of notes that are worn out and defaced, as well as the issue and preparation of the national bank circulation. The commissioner of internal revenue, who attends to our internal revenue taxes and matters pertaining to distilleries, is the one whom the "moonshiners" of North Carolina swear at when a sudden raid from some unexpected quarter is made upon their illicit distilleries of whisky. The director of the mint attends to these little mint drops, our gold dollars, and estimates the value of the coin of foreign countries. The bureau of navigation tries to keep us from being blown up by reckless steamboat owners, who for filthy lucre would send us to sea in ill-fitting vessels. The lighthouse board tries to keep us off the rocks and shoals when we have gone to sea in the vessels that the inspector of steam vessels says are safe, and the reports of this board and the lights they set up along our coast are very interesting subjects to a great many hundred miles of coast, both on salt water and fresh water. I am told that there is a lighthouse away up in Lake Michigan where the men are shut in for six months. The weather is such that they cannot get away and the inspector says: "We invariably find when we go up there in the spring that they have quarreled and will not speak. One lives on one floor and one on another and they are at loggerheads. The long isolation is too much for human nature. They get frightfully tired of each other and always quarrel sooner or later." The coast and geodetic survey give fine maps and the marine hospital service has Dr. Billings at its head. There are twenty-four divisions in the treasury, each requiring its own arrangements for working its set of clerks and a head of each division who knows what he is about. It is a very perfect machinery in spite of its complications, and the perfection of its working is shown in the old, true story, that the accounts were found to be three cents behind—and there was great stir and excitement. The three cents were found at last upon the floor in one of the vaults and peace settled once more upon the boundaries of Uncle Sam within the treasury.

The moral of this is that a man who is secretary of the treasury has not only a position of great responsibility, but he has it in a multiplied form. All the twenty-four divisions require a separate sort of knowledge, although they flow into each other in a great final.

TYPOGRAPHICAL BLUNDERS.

Specimens of Mistakes of More Than Usual Ludicrousness.

The mistakes in newspaper offices arising from the faulty chirography of occasional contributors have led to the publication of a few specimens, says the Rochester Post-Express. The Oswego Palladium refers to one instance, that of a Syracuse clergyman who gave the manuscript of a sermon of his to a reporter of the Standard, for the purpose of making an abstract of the discourse for publication. The manuscript said of John Wesley that "though only a presbyter, he himself ordained Thomas Coke to the office of episcopacy." The preacher's penmanship was so bad, however, that the reporter made out this statement to mean and read "though only a Presbyterian, he himself ordained his cook to the office of episcopacy." The Brooklyn Eagle follows this up by relating how some manuscript of Dr. Talmage came to its office at one time in which occurred the words: "My text finds our Lord." When the words appeared in print they were neatly transformed to read: "My tall friend, our Lord." Horace Greeley's manuscript was a puzzle to most people, and therefore it is not to be wondered at when he wrote: "'Tis true, 'tis pity, 'tis pity, 'tis true," the types made him say: "'Tis two, 'tis fifty; yes, 'tis fifty-two." On a Rochester daily a few years ago a reporter wound up a sketch of a little boy who had died from the effects of an explosion of firecrackers which he carried in his pockets in these words: "His afflicted and bereaved parents will have the sympathy," etc. The announcement as it appeared in print was an offer of sympathy to "his afflicted and burned pants."

A New York compositor, accustomed to setting up the marine news of his paper, and who therefore found it convenient to set up and save names of cities and towns along the Atlantic coast, made himself famous by an amusing error. His copy described how a gentleman had met death by the "hand of divine Providence." To save time he reached up among the list for the word Providence, of Rhode Island fame, but in his haste took the wrong word. When the paper came out the acquaintances of the deceased learned for the first time that their former friend had been removed by the "hand of divine Nantucket."